THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

CONFUSION IN THE SILVER PARTY. AN IMPORTANT AMENDMENT FASTENED UPON THE SILVER BILL BY THE HONEST-MONEY MEN-THE

LEGISLATIVE BILL-MINOR NEWS. The House of Representatives spent the day, vesterday, at work upon the Silver bill. The Republicans filibustered to secure the right to offer a certain amendment. The vicious third section was adopted, but the Republicans, aided by honest-money Democrats, secured an amendment to the fourth section, requiring that the charge for coinage shall be the difference between the market value of silver and its coinage value. Mr. Warner was very much excited, and the silver party was so demoralized that an immediate adjournment was had. The Senate passed the Legislative bill by a party vote. Supervising Architect Hill will probably now be restored by Secretary Sherman. The Ways and Means Committee has voted against action on the tariff at this ses-

A BLACK EYE FOR THE SILVER BILL. THAT MEASURE NOT YET PURIFIED OF ALL ITS WICKEDNESS, BUT THE JOB AIMED AT IN TI PARTIALLY DEFEATED.

[SY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 20 .- The fate of the Silver bill was rendered more uncertain than ever by the proceedings in the House to-day, which resulted to

the advantage of the Republicans and the few hon-

As soon as the bill was taken up, the pending motion being on the adoption of the third section, Mr. Conger moved to lay the third section on the table. Mr. Warner, who had charge of the bill, had refased to allow Mr. Fort's substitute for that section to be offered as an amendment. If this motion had prevailed the bill would, have been killed; but it was lost by four votes.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the third section, the Democrats still refused to allow a vote on Mr. Fort's amendment. The Republicans refrained from voting and deprived the House of a querum. The friends of the bill then concluded, after wasting considerable time, to allow a vote on the amendment which provides that silver bullion may be deposited at the Mint and the owner thereof receive its market value (not exceeding par) in standard silver dollars. The amendment was lost by therteen votes. This result was due to the action of the hard-money men, enough of whom, like Mr. Chittenden, L. P. Morton and Generals Hawley, Joyce and Einstein, voted against it to cause its defeat. They believed that if this amendment were adopted it would ensure the passage of the bill by engaging the support of a number of Republicans who would otherwise vote against it.

The third section, which is the most vicious one in this vicious measure, was then adopted by a vote of 113 to 110; and Mr. Warner felt that his triumph was complete.

But it was a short lived triumph indeed. Mr. Marsh, of Illinois, offered an amendment to the fourth section in the following words: "The charges for converting gold and silver bullion into coin shall be the difference between the market value in New-York City of the bullion and the legaltender value of the coin." This brought out disfinctly the issue between the interests of the bullion-holders and those of the Government. Some of the silver men when brought to this point felt compelled to support the amendment. To the surprise of everybody and the manifest confusion of General Warner and his friends, this amendment was adopted by a vote of 117 to 105. This action was clinched by a vote to table a motion to reconsider, which was carried by the same majority on a call of the ayes and nays. All the Republicans, and such honest money Democrats as Messrs, Bliss, Covert, Morse, Wood and others, voted for it. This unexpected check completely demoralized Mr. Warner and his coadjutors.

The Republicans applauded the result vigorously. A shout of laughter from them greeted the motion to adjourn which was immediately made by Mr. Warner, who was laboring under great excitement. licans, but the frightened Democrats succeeded in rallying enough votes to carry it and thus to cover their retreat. While they may now feel compelled to abandon the fourth section altogether there is a strong feeling among the Democrats in favor of accepting it as amended. Whether they do this or not is of comparatively little moment. The muschief of the bill is m its third section. Supposing the Marsh amendment to be incorporated in the bill it will simply prevent the deposit of any bullion whatever at the mint for purposes of coinage, for holders ever at the mint for purposes of comage, for honders will not be likely to pay a fine of 18 per cent for the coinage of their silver bullion when they have the alternative of depositing it in the Treasury and receiving its full value in silver certificates; and as the bill also prohibits coinage of any silver on account of the Government, another effect of the amendment would be to prevent the coinage of any more standard silver dollars at all.

If the Democrats remain until to-morrow in the demoralized condition in which the adjournment found them to-day, or even if they do not, the Redemoralized condition in which the adjournment found them to-day, or even if they do not, the Republicans will try to force the fighting on the Warner bill by a motion to send it to the Committee of the Whole, where it will be open to amendments ad infinitum. The Republicans are sangume that if this motion is carried they will be able so to emasculate the bill that it will be comparatively harmless. If all the members who are opposed to the bill, and who are not paired, are present, there is no doubt that it can be defeated at once. Efforts are being made to secure the return of the absentees, and some of them will probably be in their seats to-morrow.

Chairman Buckner, of the Committee on Banking and Currency, believes to-night that the Warner Silver bill will not pass the House, and he has prepared a bill which, in that event, he will offer as a compromise. The bill contains three propositions: (1) The Government to enjoy the profit of coinage, (2) Free coinage whenever builton and coin are both at par. (3) The minimum of coinage of standard silver dollars to be \$4,000,000 a month. This is the maximum amount under the present law. The Committee on Banking and Carrency will not feel very badly if the Warner bill is defeated, as that will give the committee an opportunity to bring forward a measure of its own, and thus, perhaps, to gain a victory over the Committee on Coinage, which presented the Warner bill to the House. The friends of honest money ought not, at all events, to regret this rivalry between these two committees. (2) Free coinage whenever bullion and coin are

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL PASSED.

A HARMLESS DEBATE PRECEDES THE VOTING-THE SENATOR'S ADJOURN TO GO TO THE RACES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Washington, May 20.-The Legislative bill was finally disposed of by the Senate at 5 o'clock this

The debate which preceded the vote was not of a very exciting character. Senator Whyte, of Maryland, a gentleman who commands the respect of all who know him, both for ability and personal worth, made the first speech, devoting himself chiefly to the advocacy of States Rights doctrines as opposed to the centralizing tendency of the Republican party. The Senator followed the usual custom of quoting from the Fourth of July speeches and the letters and chance expressions of eminent men of the early years of the Republic to establish his assumption that this Union was intended to be merely a compact of sovereign States, not, according to Mr. Whyte, to be dissolved at the will of the States, but yet subordinate to and drawing its power solely from and through the State organizations. Mr Whyte's manner was very aggressive and forcible but there was nothing in the speech to warrant any excitement on his part or that of the Republicans; and in the latter case it awakened none. His points, in so far as they bore upon the Republican position, were fully met by Senators Windom and Hoar.

Mr. Jonas, the young Senator from Louisiana, then took the floor and launched immediately into

a history of recent events in Louisiana. One peculiarity in the history of Louisiana is always to be noticed. Whenever a statement is made regarding events which are alleged to have occurred in that State there can always be found the most ample oral or documentary evidence to prove that the statement is not true. Senator Jonas in his speech to-day was constantly met by questions and interruptions by Senators Kellogg, Hoar, Teller and others; and his most damaging statements were either disproved on the spot or rendered meaningless for the purpose for which they were made. Nevertheless he persisted in his assertions; and finally refusing to be questioned farther, he sailed into the most barefaced denial of everything which had ever been alleged against the practices of the White Democracy of Louisiana. He said that the Ku Klux, White Leagues, and night riders were purely imaginary and none of the crimes which had been alteged against the people of the State were political in their mature. Mr. Jonas declared that the State is now united and peaceful, that a majority of the colored people are Democrats and that the necessity for legislation like that now presented is found in the

North alone. There was only one minute left in which Senator Kellogg could reply, an understanding having previously been reached that the voting should begin at 4 o'clock. His use of this time, however, taken in connection with the questions he had been able to inject into Mr. Jonas's speech, seemed to convince all who listened that in a fair debate of the entire Louisiana question, the Republicans would have nothing to fear at the hands of Senator Jonas.

nothing to fear at the hands of Senator Jonas.

Nothing was brought out in the debate to-day which is not thoroughly familiar to the public.

At 4 o'clock the debate came to an end. Senator Edmunds moved to strike out the political sections of the bill, one after another, and called for the yeas and nays on each motion. These motions were uniformly rejected by a strict party vote. The bill was then passed by a vote of 37 to 27.

The Senate, upon motion of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, adjourned over until Fhursday to give Senators an opportunity to attend to "departmental duties." This is interpreted by the irreverent as intended to give Senators an opportunity to go to the races at Baltimere to-morrow.

ARCHITECT HILL TO BE RESTORED. AN UNNECESSARY WRONG DONE TO HIM IN THE RECENT TRIALS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Washington, May 20 .- It was stated at the Treasury Department to-day that Secretary Sherman will, without doubt, at once restore Supervising Architect Hill to office. The case of Mr. Hill is one of peculiar hardship. He is a young man, not possessed of large means. His reputation has been assailed; he has been suspended for months from performing the duties of his office; and he has been compelled to incur a heavy expense to defend himself from charges which, it turns out, were so destitute of foundation that the Court ordered a verdict of not guilty to be entered at the very out-set of the trial. With this poor redress for the reck-less assaults that have been made upon him Mr. Hill is constrained to be satisfied.

NO TARIFF TINKERING NOW. THE SUGGESTION MADE BY FERNANDO WOOD SOME

TIME AGO ADOPTED IN COMMITTEE. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCILI

WASHINGTON, May 20 .- The Ways and Means Committee met to-day. After passing upon bills of a private character and discussing, without result, the propositions relative to the duty on quinine, the committee took up the resolution introduced by Chairman Wood regarding the adjournment of the present session. Finally a vote was taken and the measure was indefinitely postponed. The committee then, after some discussion on the subject, agreed to a resolution declaring "That this committee will not consider at this session any bills or joint resolutions affecting the revenues, and that all such measures shall be laid over until the regular session in December." A motion to reconsider the above was made and laid upon the table.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20, 1879. The subscriptions to the four per cent refunding certificates since yesterday's report have amounted to \$1,180,700.

The United States steamer Quinnebaug was at Tunis, April 8. On that day Commander Farquhar had an audience with the Bey of Tunis, in company with a large number of officers of the Quinnebaug. The occasion was an agreeable one, and his Highness expressed great esteem for the United States and for President Hayes. The Wyoming was at Athens April 30. Toe Despatch sailed from Genea May 8 for Hampton Roads. The Richmond strived at Point de Galle, Ceylon, April 15, seventeen days from Aden.

The House Committee on Printing held a meeting

this morning, but arrived at no conclusion respecting the Hutchins bill for the election of a contractor to do the public printing. The chairman presented a letter from Mr. Detrees to himself, the contents of which are as follows: "I am informed that Mr. Hutchins sub-mitted to your councitee a list of insulting and im-pudent questions with the request I that should be called a to answer. It was only at your request that I con-nted to notice his remarks in favor of his bill. I shall at answer his questions nor give any further attention

THE COLORED EXODUS APPROVED.

RICHMOND, Va., May 20.-The Colored Convention heid a secret session to-day, which lasted from 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. The Committee on Organization submitted a plan which was fully discussed and adopted, but which it was decided not to make public. A committee of three was appointed to go to Washington to consult with leading Republicans upon the best course to pursue in efforts to secure the amelioration and improvement of the condition of the colored race. At the vening session, which was held with open doors, the Committee on Grievances made a report, setting forth at length the wrongs and grievances of the colored peopie, and submitting a series of resolutions recommending the organization of societies for the purpose of petitioning the State for a full recognition of their rights as citizens; advising emigration as an alternative; expressing sympathy with Edmund Kinney and wife (now in the penitentiary for intermarrying), and pledging every effort to have the obnoxious and unconstitutional law wiped out; recommending a thorough organization of the colored people for the purpose of bettering their pointeal, innancial and commercial condition; tendering the heartfelt thanks of the colored people of Virginia to the Hon. Alex. Rives, Federal Judge of the Western District, for his firm and determined action in securing the rights of the colored people; and finally, indorsing the rights of their suffering and oppressed colored brethren in the South to leave the States of oppression and find other homes. After some debate, the report was adopted with but few dissenting votes. An executive committee and a committee to prepare an address to the people of Virginia were appointed, and after some unimportant business the convention adjourned sine die. every effort to have the obnoxious and unconstitutional

BISHOP SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

Norwich, Conn., May 20 .- At the opening of the Superior Court this afternoon, the case of the State against Wesley W. Bishop, the poisoner, was called up by State's Attorney Waller. Bishop was rought into court looking thin and pale from his long imprisonment, but otherwise appeared in good health pleaded "Guilty of murder in the second de geee." Mr. Lippitt, of his counsel, then addressed the Court to urge the acceptance of this plea. He declared that the woman had been throughout the worse crim mal of the two; she it was who made the first approaches, who opened the way for intimate communications, who administered the poison and who planned out her crime. State's Attorney Waller recited the history of the case, and said that the State was now bistory of the case, and said that the State was now ready to try Bishop for his life; but the State was under obligations to him. It was public policy that the confederate who furnishes valuable testimony should receive recognition for his services; he had advised with able lawyers of the State, and had come to the conclusion that it was his duty as a matter of public policy to ask that the plea be accepted. Judge Culver said he had supposed such a request was to the made. He accepted the plea. The Judge then in a very few words recounted the facts of the crime to which Bishop had confessed, expressed its enormity, and concluded by sentencing him to imprisonment for life. Bishop showed no signs of feeling.

STREET-CLEANING EXTRAORDINARY.

New-Orleans, May 20.—The Auxiliary Sanitary Association began the work of systematically washing out the street gutters with river water to-day. This will be done daily, although the city is six miles in leugth. The French market and that quarter of the city will be supplied by a powerful pump and engine contributed by Mr. Charles A. Whitney. The association of the quarket miles are the contributed by Mr. Charles A. Whitney. The association of the quarket is the first market and the second heat by a nose in the quick time of 1st2 q. Lord Murphy's time was the quarket ever made in the Kentucky Derby.

atton is now constructing nuisance boats, and has ordered a number of sweeping machines.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY RECONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 20, 1879. A large meeting of the bondholders and shareholders of the Eric Railway Company was held today to receive the report of the reconstruction trustees. Sir Edward Watkin presided, and read a report of the Erle Railway Company up to September 30, 1878, and the accounts of the reconstruction trustees, which the meeting received very favorably. Resolutions were unanimously adopted approving the trustees' report and accounts; also expressing the satisfaction of the English proprietary, that a large interest in the company's bonds and stocks is being taken by American pany's bonds and stocks is being taken by American holders, from whom this meeting trusts that the board may be gradually strengthened by the addition of a high class of business men having a substantial holding in the company. There was no dissent from the generally favorable view taken by the trustees of the present condition of the property. Sir Edward Watkin and the various speakers, expressed their friendliness toward an arrangement with the Atlantic and Great Western Rairroad Company, if it can be made without prejudice to the Eric Railway proprietors.

RECONSTRUCTING ROUMELIA.

Constantinople, Tuesday, May 20, 1879. The members of the Philippopolis Commission will meet here to-morrow to communicate to each other their instructions, and will leave on Saturday for Philippopolis, preceding Governor Aleko Pacha, whose departure is delayed to allow General Stolypine time to remove his headquarters. General Stolypine has replaced all the Russians in the administration of Romeila with native functionaries, who will hold office pending the arrival of Aleko Pacha. The Russian evacuation whil probably be completed before the apprehend the

BRITISH RACING AND BETTING.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 20, 1879. The following is the principal betting on the race for the Derby stakes, which takes place on the 28th inst.: 12 to 2 against Cadogan, 6 to 1 against each of the following: Charibert, Falmouth, and Nictor Chief, and 11 to 1 against Rayon d'Or.

Chief, and II to I against Rayon d'or.

The York Spring meeting opened to-day. The principal event was the Great Northern Handlean, for which there were six starters. The winner was Mr. R. N. Batt's chestnut coit Castlercagh; Mr. H. Hall's bay gelding Tentergate coming in second, and Mr. J. H. stephenson's bay horse Knight Templar third.

GREAT FLOODS IN THE DANUBE.

London, Tuesday, May 20, 1879. Λ correspondent of *The Times* who has just traversed the Danube from Giurgevo to Buda-Pesth telegraphs: "The Dannbe is very high. A short distance above Bazias, where the Austrian shore becomes low and flat, the flood extends a great distance inland, Between this point and Belgrade the river is from five to fifteen miles wide. At Belgrade it is fully twenty miles wide. Nearly all the Austrian villages between Pesth and Bazias have water in the streets. Riverside inhabitants informed me that the water is aiready within two feet of the highest point recorded, and is still rising."

THE SWISS AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. LONDON, Tuesday, May 20, 1879.

The Swiss plebiscitum does not actually rerive capital punishment, but leaves each Canton at liberty, as was the case until 1874, to enset it or not. Eoth conditions of validity, viz., an aggregate majority, and a majority of the Cantous, have been secured in favor of this permissive measure. Catholics and Conservatives advocated the measure, pointing out the increase of murders since the death punishment was abolished.

SEQUELS TO THE HOLLAND FAILURES.

London, Tuesday, May 20, 1879. One of the directors of the Africaanische Handelsvereeniging tried to commit suicide at Antwerp, but was unsuccessful. He is now under surveillance in a hospital, as it is expected that his extradition will be demanded. Another director of the same company has fied to Spain with his family. The latter, whose name is Pincoffs, was a man of great commercial and financial influence. He was a member of the First Chamber, and one of the leaders of the Liberal party.

THE FRENCH RADICALS AGITATING.

The Radical Deputies, having considered the answer of Minister Le Royer to their deputation to the effect that the Government would grant pardon, not amnesty, to the members of the Commune, have resolved to move on Saturday that the Chamber regrets that the Ministry has not carried out the provisions of the Am-nesty law more in conformity with the spirit of that

A BROOKLYN POLITICIAN ON TRIAL.

EX-SHERIFF ALBERT DAGGETT CHARGED WITH DENIAL

The Kings County Republican General Committee met last evening at Jay and Fulton-sta., brooklyn, for the purpose of trying ex-Sherlif Albert Daggett on the charge of " giving sei and comfort to, and acting openly and secretly with " the Demogratic party. The sarge was accompanied with three specifications, alnator Harris on the part of Mr. Daggett, the Senstorial apportionment of Kings County was changed in such a way as to work grave injustice and wrong to the Republicans of Kings County and the entire State; that he did this in the interest of the Democratic party, and in pursuance of an agreement between himself and a Democratic Senator and other persons; and that in the Fall of 1878 he worked against the Republican candi-date for Sheriff in Kings County and in the interest of the Democratic candidate. The meeting was a stormy ne, and became so much confused at times that a sus pension of business was almost becessary.

There was a large attendance of delegates and of Republican politicians. Ex Judge Cook presided, an orge Wren, Charles G. Cronin, and Hubbard Hend rickson appeared as the Prosecuting Committee.

Mr. Daggett was present, and after some preliminary proceedings was given an opportunity to masker the proceedings was given an opportunity to answer the charges made against bita. He read his answer from manuscript, and denied all the allegations made against him, and considered the index investigation. He admitted that his course in reference to the Apportionment bill was open to the charge of inconsistency and perhaps discourtesy to the members of the General Committee. It was then decided that the trial should be conducted at open sessions of the committee. A motion that the third specification be dismissed was then made and overruied. decided has committee. A motion that the third specilication be dismissed was then made and overruled.

Mr. Crouth off-red be vidence statements not under
oath from Demas Strong and City Auditor Anmerman.
Mr. Anmerman stated that Senator Harris told him that
the changes in the apportionment bill were made
at the instigation of Mr. Dargett and General
Jordan, and he understood that the changes
were desired by all the Republican organizations in Kings County, Mr. Strong's statement
was to the same effect. After some further evidence the
case for the prosecution was closed. It was decided to
adjoint until next Tuesday, when Mr. Daggett will call
witnesses to dispreve the charges.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE FIRST CRATE OF PEACHES.

MACON, Ga., May 20.—The first crate-of Georgia peaches left here to night for New-York.

IN BLAST AGAIN AFTER THREE YEARS.
PORT KENNEDY, Penn., May 20.—The Montgomery Intrince of this place, which has been out of blast since July, 1876, will be blown in next mooth.

AUDITOR MAYNARD'S SUCCESSOR.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—The Board of Supervisors has this afternoon elected Cohn M. Boyd, deputy county clerk, anditor, vice Maynard, deceased.

THE LAUNCH OF BOUCCAULITS YACHT.
NEWBURG, N. Y., May 20.—Dion Boucicanit's stem yacht Shaughrain, the largest pleasure craft owned in this connuy, was successfully launched by Ward, Stanton & Co., her buildes, at this city to-day.

A TUNNEL ADVANCING AT A RAPID RATE.

Co., her builders, at this city to-day.

A TUNNEL ADVANCING AT A RAPID RATE.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—The sub-drain in the satto Tunnel for the week ending May 15 has made 2,922 test of progress. The total of the completed excavation on that date was 9.367 feet. Over 1,200 mon are employed.

WELCOMED WARMLY TO HARRISSURG.
HARRISBURG, Penn., May 20.—The fifty-sixth annual session of the Grand Lodge 1.0.0, F. of Zenneylvania, convened this morning in the Grand Opera House. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Patterson, Governor Hoyt and Past Grand Master Robert R. Lamberton.

A RAILWAY MISSION TO CHICAGO.

A RAILWAY MISSION TO CHICAGO.

MONTREAL, Ont., May 20.—Sir William Tyler and ther leading officials of the Grand Tronk Railway left here this sorning by a special train for Detroit and Chicago, where hey go determined to secure an independent through conceiled with Chicago, so as to be independent of the Michigan Central and Vanderbitt line. an Central and Vanderblit line.

SAVINGS LOCKED UP PRETTY EFFECTIVELY.

WEYMOUTH, Mass., May 20.—The Savings Bank
formissioners to-day issued an order restricting the payients of the Weymouth Savings Bank to 10 per cent for
ach six months. At the last report the bank had Scil. 1905-70 in
deposit, divided among 2,335 depositors. The withdrawals
the previous year amounted to \$112,940 51, and the desitt to \$17.431 23.

THEFF SMART RESTRICTION

THREE SMART RACES AT LOUISVILLE.

ACTIVE LEGISLATION.

PREPARING FOR ADJOURNMENT. THE BILL TO PROTECT NASSAU-STREET PASSED IN THE SENATE-OBSTACLES IN THE ASSEMBLY-

The bill to protect Nassau-st. and Broadway passed the Senate yesterday, but was recommitted in the Assembly to the Railroad Committee at the instance of Mr. Fish, who strives to have part of Second-ave, also exempted from railroad lines. The bill is to be reported to-day before noon. The Senate added four members to the Tax Commission, including Thomas J. Creamer, of this city It is deemed probable that the resolution to adjourn to-morrow will be modified.

THE STREET PROTECTION BILL. THE BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE-DELAYED IN THE HOUSE BY MR. FISH.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Albany, May 20 .- To-day the Nassau Street oill was reached on the order of third readings in the Senate, and without a dissenting voice it was passed in the form given in THE TRIBUNE of this morning. Then it was sent back to the Assembly, where it originated. Hamilton Fish, jr., there glanced over it and shortly liscovered that, while exempting Nassau, Broad and Wall-sts, from an incursion of the elevated railroads, that it did not protect Second-ave, below Twentythird-st. This exemption was made at Mr. Fish' request when the bill was under considera-tion in the Assembly. The exemption was not asked for by the residents along that portion of second-ave.; the elevated roads had not even hinted that they desired to pass through the street, and no elevated nevertheless, insisted upon the amendment being made. amendment was an incongruous one, inasmuch as the bfil was intended merely to protect the streets south of the City Hall not now marked out for elevated reads, and they accordingly climinated it.

Mr. Fish, upon discovering the elimination, canvassed the Assembly for votes against the immediate passage of the bill, airing his grievance in the meantime. In this manner he rolled up a large body of supporters. The friends of the bill were unsuspicious of any attack ipon the bill, and took no precautions on their side to withstand it. Accordingly their surprise was very great, upon the bill being reached on the order of third readings, to bear Mr. Fish move that the bill be recommitted to the Railroad Committee, with instructions to amend it by meluding Second-ave, in its list of exemptions. Mr. Fish followed up his motion with a bitter attack upon one of the authors of the bill, saying that he had incored articles in the New-York newspapers in criticism of the Railroad Committee, and anubled the committee by having the Nassau Street bill referred, upon its introduction, to the Committee on Cities—wheree it was promptly reported. In conclusion, Mr. Fish said that he hoped the Aasembly would vindicate its digaitly by referring the bill back to the Railroad Committee, General George H. Sharpe, the introducer of the bill, in reply said; "Mr. Speaker, this Assembly is now to be asked to kill a bill in order to assert its dignity; this Assembly is to recent a supposed insult to the Railroad Committee by killing a bill. It is to reply to certain attacks inspired in the New-York papers by a gentleman who has been on the floor of this House, and the great papers of New-York are to be reproved by a vote of this House for following his guidance. This House is to be exerted by personal allusions in had taste to a manily gentleman, who always avows his business, and who is here at the request of the great taxpurers and newspapers of the City of New York to advocate the passage of this bill."

Mr. Glidden, of Orleans, gravely said that if Mr. Fish's upon the bill being reached on the order of third

the request of the great taxpayers and newspapers of the City of New York to advocate the passage of this bill."

Mr. Glidden, of Orleans, gravely said that if Mr. Fish's motion was carried it would kill the bill. The best method of dealing with the matter was to disagree with the Senate's amendments and have a committee of conference appointed to settle the difference. Then the matter could be settled in one day. There was danger that the two houses might so delay the passage of the bill as to defeat it. Mr. Braman, of Albany, said that Mr. Fish's motion was equivalent to a postponement of the consideration of the bill. The Railroad Committee would have nothing to do beyond reporting back the bill. Mr. Glidden then, again speaking upon the bill, said that he must misst upon it that it was not a fair way to kill the bill. Mr. Grady replied that he did not think there was a more proper way than the one suggested by Mr. Fish. The Railroad Committee would report back the bill tomorrow. The delay in passing the bill had been caused by the blanders of its introducers. General Sharpe said that the Second Avenue amendment was rejected by the Senate because it was out of the line of the rest of the bill. Mr. Fish was insist upon the amendment because his father lived in Second-ave. Mr. Straham said that the Second Avenue amendment was rejected by the Senate because it was out of the line of the rest of the bill. Mr. Fish was insist up upon the amendment because his father lived in Second-ave. Mr. Straham said that the Assembly was coolly asked to kill the bill because his father lived in Second-ave. Mr. Straham said that the Assembly was coolly asked to kill the bill immediately. The whole difficulty might be settled in a moment. Mr. Varanus prevented to report back the bill immediately. The whole difficulty might be settled in a moment. Mr. Varanus prevented to report buck the bill immediately. The whole difficulty might be settled in a moment. Mr. Varanus prevented to the poor buck the bill immediately. The whole dif

Year 60—Accommon. Alich, Arsold, Basidell, Beck-man, Berry, Bradley, Bridges, Br. oka, Brandage, Case, Cause, Chickerlus, Curths, Denne, Deyne, Dougherty, Pairo, Eidman, Evans, Pish, Flyan, Golcin, Grady, Grant, Griges, Holahan, Hure, ingersoll, Knowies, Low, Madigan, Matin, ReDonough, Melntyre, McKeel, Moorrs, Nunsen, Noves, Palmer, Patterson, Peck, Perry, Prendergist, Roberts, Robson, Sang, Seebacher, Sheard, Sherman, Shamoos, Simerson, Sloan, Stephenson, Suth-criand, Swift, Perry, Thomas, Tozier, Trowbridge, Van Valkenburgh, Warser, O. Wheeler, W. F. Wheeler, Youngs.

Upon motion of General Sharpe, the Railroad Committee was instructed to report back; the bill before 12 of check to morrow. Mr. Fish states that the only amendment he seeks to make to the bill is to insert second-ave, among the protected streets. It is a pity that he did not have the Railroad Committee instructed to report back the bill to-day. The Assembly holds three sessions, and the committee could easily have med anging some one of the recesses. Its pegiest to have the bill broaded present and properly in There was not an enemy of the bill that did not delightedly vote in favor of his motion.

A LIVELY SCENE IN THE SENATE.

FOUR NAMES ADDED TO THE TAX COMMISSION. PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, May 20.-Senator Harris reported the Assembly bill for the creation of a commiss evise the tax laws of the State to-day. The name of O. E. Potter had been substituted for that of John Wheeler, who declines the position. As reported to the Senate, tuerefore, the commission consisted of Charles B. Sedgwick, George Dawson, and O. B. Potter. Under pretext of having all business interests represented on the commission the Senate, during the mornng session, increased the number of commissloners from three to seven. The leaders in this iovement were Senators Edick, Sessions and Ecclesine, and the remainder of the Scuate tamely acquiesced. senator Edick screnely moved that the following be added to the commission: Luther W. Burditt, of Cooperstown, an ex-member of the Assembly, and described also as "a retired lawyer"; Edward W. Foster, scribed also as "a retired lawyer"; Edward W. Foster, of Potsdam, a member of the last Constitutional Convention, a farmer and manufacturer, and Norman W. Alien, of Dayten, an ex-Scantor and farmer. Senator Eddek then made an carnest speech in fover of the appeintment of representatives of the farmers and manufacturers on the commission. Senator Ecclesine moved that the name of Thomas J. Creamer be also added. Senator Eddek was Indigenant at this amendment, and said that it was meant to load down the bill. Senator Ecclesine, in his turn, waxed indignant, and inquired whether Senator Eddek's head contained all the wisdom of the Senate in the matter of appointments. What threatened to be a very unseemly disagreement was ended here, however, by Senator Eddek smitingly accepting Senator Ecclesine's amendment. Senator Marvin then moved that the name of James W. Glover, of Caensano, he substituted for all the other names suggested. There was consternation for a monocut among the confederacy, but Senator Marvin's amendment was promptly rejected, and there was once more peace. Senator Haibert, the new Senator from Binghamton, then moved that Abel Bennett, "a real farmer," be also included in the list. But the confederacy refused to admit Mr. Bennett, and his name was remorsely rejected. Senator Sessions then described the wrong done to the Western, Northern and "Southern tier" of counties by their exclusion from representation on the Commission. The names suggested by Senator Edick would meet the difficulty in his opinion. of Potsdam, a member of the last Constitutional Con-

Senator Pierce, of Brooklyn, without blushing, then referred to Thomas J. Creamerias "a young man of great promise, who had paid great attention to matters of taxation." Senator Pierce forgot to mention among of taxation." Senator Pierce forgot to mention among Mr. Creamer's recommendations that he was a leader of the Greenback party in New-York City last Fall, and, therefore, of course, better qualified to deal with matters affecting the financial interests of the State than ordinary men. Senator Murphy stated that George F. Andrews would serve, and suggested that his name be substituted for that of Mr. Creamer. But Mr. Creamer's superior qualifications were obvious, and Mr. Andrews was not considered.

The Senate accepted the three names suggested by The Senate accepted the three names suggested by Senator Edick and that of Mr. Creamer, by a vote of 16 to 14. The bill was then passed and returned to the

THE STRAHAN BILL AMENDED. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, May 20 .- The Senate considered

tion of the expenses of the government of New-York. Senators Hogan and Ecclesine resisted the reduction of the salaries of men appointed policemen in the future to \$800, and succeeded in having the section containing this amendment to the charter stricken from the bill. The following Senators voted against the reduction: Ecclesine, Goebel, Hogan, Halbert, Hughes, Jones Marvin, Oakley, Plerce, Runes, Rockwell, St. John. Wagner and Wagstaff. The vote was a tie on the matter, and was decided in favor of those opposing any reduction of the salaries by the casting vote of Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer.

THE PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT. FEARS THAT THE GOVERNOR WILL COUNTERACT THE WILL OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, May 20.-Rumors were circulated here this evening that the Republican leaders in New-York desired the Legislature to be held together till the Governor came to a decision on Mr. Strahan's bill, putting more restrictions about the removal of heads of city de of these restrictions is the right of appeal to the courts from the decision of the Mayor in case it is adverse. In view of the political situation it is feared by the Republicans that Mayor Cooper in conjunction with Governor Robinson may remove the Republican heads of departments on various charges Republican heads of nepartments on various describes as soon as the Legislature has adjourned. It is deemed less by them, therefore, that the Strahan bill should become a law in order that the Republican collicials may have some means of protecting themselves. The bill was passed by the Legislature vesterday, and probably reaemed the Governor yesterday. It is not thought that he will sign the bill. He would return it with his yet in case the Legislature was in session the

thought that he will sign the bill. He would return it with his veto in case the Legislature was in session the latter part of next week.

It is asserted to be the plan of some of the Republican leaders to have the Legislature take a recess till the date when the bill is due from the Governor. In this case the resolution for the final adjournment on Thursday next would have to be rescinded by both branches of the Legislature. While such a motion could probably be carried with case in the Senate it is very doubtful if the Assembly would concur. The Republican members of the senate will hold a cancus to-morrow morning to consider the suggestion.

REGULATING CONVICT LABOR.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, May 20.-The Assembly debated the merits to-night of Mr. Knowles's bill limiting the number of convicts engaged at any trade in the State employed at such trades throughout the State. The bill was severely criticised by Messrs. Noyes, Low and Van Valkenburgh, who declared that the farmers of the State were content to let the prisons be self-supporting. in view of the fact that the new system had lessened taxation. Speeches in favor of the bill were made by Mesers. Husted, Travis, Knowles, Grady, Brooks and Flynn. The last-named offered an amendment proublt-ing the making of hats in the prisons. The bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 49 to 44. There is no chance of the measure passing the Legislature.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

ALBANY, May 20 .- The following are the coints of the conclusions arrived at by the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation, regarding the sels with masts above 130 feet high; 2, It depreclates the value of property on the water front in New-York above the bridge; 3. It benefits property in Brookiyn below the bridge; 4. It will cost, to complete it, \$15,000,000; 5, its safety should be determined by a commission of competent engineers.

COLONEL GROESBECK'S BODY FOUND.

A REVOLVER AND KNIFE DISCOVERED ON THE CORPSE, BUT NO PROOF THAT THEY HAD BEEN USED-DEATH BY DROWNING IN THE NORTH

RIVER. The body of Coionel John Groesbeck, who has been missing since April 12, when he left the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was found in the North River at Pier No. 40, early yesterday morning. It was conveyed to the Morgue, and an examination removed all doubt of its identity. In one of the coat pockets was an empty envelope, the address on which was nearly effaced by the salt water, and only the dim outline of the name "Groesbeck" could be seen. In the cuffs were gold sleeve-buttons with the initials "J. G." engraved on them, and on one of the fingers was a plain gold ring. In a pocket of the trousers was a Remington revolver, with a cartridge in every barrel. A large bowie-knife was also found. The body was greatly decomposed and bloated. Portions of the nose and forehead had been eaten away by fishes, and the face was so swollen and discolored as to make recognition impossible. The silver chain and gold watch which Colonel Groesbeck was accustomed to wear are missing, and his friends think that he parted with them after he

Coroner Ellinger viewed the remains yesterday in the presence of a few of Colonel Groesbeck's relatives and friends. He examined the body closely without finding any wounds and the bowie-knie showed no blood stains. Information of the recovery of the body was then sent to the Hon, William S. Groesbeck, brother of Colonel Groesbeck, and to other relatives at Cincinnati. The remains will be sent to that city this evening and will be buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Colonel Groesbeck, on April 12, left the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he had lived for about fifteen sketch of the causes which led to it were published exclusively in The Tribune of April 26. He was born in Ohio, and was educated as a lawyer. He was colonel of an Ohio regiment in the war, and was distinguished for bravery. He left the army shortly after the battle of Shiloh, and made a tour through Europe. When he returned he embarked in Wall Street speculations. At the time the Northwest pool was organized by Daniel Drew Colonel Groesbeck made a profit of nearly \$100,000. He also operated in Pacific Mail and Western Union in laugust, 1877, he was "short" of Western Union and became embarrassed. His operations afterward were very limited. For several months before his disappearance he was frequently very despondent. On April 14 he was seen at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, by a former waiter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The theory that he cemmitted suicide at Fort Wadsworth is now discredited by the detectives who have been searching for him, and they expressed the belief last evening that he returned to this city and plunged into the river from one of the piers between Canal and Wall-sts. years. A full account of his disappearance and a

ELECTION TRIALS IN THE SOUTH.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE I MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 20.-The important election cases appointed for to-day have been postponed

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 20.-The trial of N. A. Hull not Eugene Goulding, on a charge of conspiring to de-fraud the voters in Brevard County, this State, at the last November election, began to-day before Judge Set-tle, in the United States District Court. Some delay was caused in obtaining a jury, but the full number was found, and one winces was examined. It is said a hundred witnesses have been summoned, and the trial is expected to last a week.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

THE KEYSTONE MINE STILL BURNING.
POTISVILLE, POED., May 20.—The fire in the Keytone mine is still burning, and cannot be reached by water
grough hose. It is feared the codilery will have to be flooded.

•MR. BERDELL ARRESTED FOR PERJURY, NEWBURG, N. Y., May 20.—Robert H. Berdell, ex-president of the Eric italiany, was arrested in New York this morning on a charge of perjury, and taken to Goshen, Orange County, by way of this city. SEVERE SENTENCE FOR MISCEGENATION.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 20.—William Nelson, negro, was to day sentenced to pay a fine of \$5,000 and be in prisoned in the positionary for one year for marrying a whit weman. The prosecution originated in spite, but Nelson was convicted under the law.

THE BUFORD TRIAL TAKEN TO ANOTHER COUNTY. FRANKFORT, Ky., May 20.—Thomas Buford was brought here by train from Louisville this morning. George M. Curtus, for the defence, asked for a change of venue. The Court grainfied the change. Owenton in Owen County, was fixed upon as the pince for trial, and July 8 the date.

A ROBERT AT RICHMOND.

fixed upon as the place for trial, and July 8 the date.

A FORGERY AT RICHMOND.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Channing P. Redford, a syoung man, recently a clerk in the banking and commission nouse of Thomas Branch & Co., at Richmond, Va., was arrested here shis morning by detectives, charged with obtaining about \$500 on forged checks of his employers' firm.

BOSION, May 20.—In the Somerville Police Court today Edward Reardon and Thomas Marphy, each nine years of ace, were arraigned on a charge of manulaughter, in causing the death of little Hattle Goodspeed, by throwing stones. Murphy was liberated on bail, but iteration was committed.

AHAN BILL AMENDED.

EGRAPH TO THE TRIBURE!

20.—The Senate considered ion Mr. Strahau's bill for the reduction of the result of the wound is doubtfal.

CONFIRMED BY A COALITION.

TICIANS OF ALL PARTIES.

ACTION ON THE MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS. MR. FRENCH CONFIRMED BY A COMBINATION BE-TWEEN THE REPUBLICAN AND TAMMANY ALDER-MEN-CORNELIUS VAN COTT AND JACOB HESS ALSO CONFIRMED-JOHN N. HAYWARD AND JAMES DALY REJECTED-COMMENTS OF POLI-

Republican and Tammany Aldermen combined yesterday and confirmed the nomination of Stephen B. French for Police Commissioner by a vote of 14 to 7. There was much excitement, and some sharp language was exchanged in the Board. The nominations of Cornelius Van Cott for Fire Commissioner, and Jacob Hess for Commissioner of Charities and Correction, were also confirmed, but the principal anti-Tammany names sent in by the Mayor, those of John N. Hayward for president of the Tax Board, and of James Daly for Dock Commissioner, were rejected. The nomination of Thomas McAvoy for Superintendent of Buildings was laid over. Adherents of the Mayor and an element in the Republican party are much displeased with the combination and its results, but at the meeting of the Republican Central Committee last evening no hostile speeches were made. The views of members of that committee, of Jordan L. Mott and James Daly, and of Aldermen of all parties are

THE ACTION OF THE ALDERMEN.

SOLEMN FACES OF THE ANTI-TAMMANY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD-SHARP WORDS EXCHANGED-THE VOTE ON EACH OF THE NOMINEES.

The expectation that some action would be taken in the Board of Aldermen yesterday on the Mayor's nominations caused a large gathering of politicians at the City Hall. It was evident at an early hour that some unusual course was in contemplation by the Republican and Tammany Hall Aldermen, and it was soon rumored that a new com-bination had been agreed to by these two parties, The Republicans, who have been greatly displeased with the Mayor and the Anti-Tammany Aidermen, said they thought a part of the nominations would be confirmed, and this feeling the Tammany men seemed to share derstanding was made apparent when the Tammany

The Tammany men soon decided on their course, and when the caucus adjourned there was no longer any doubt that the Tammany Aldermen would vote with the majority of the Republicans on the question of confirming the Mayor's nominations. The Anti-Tammany Al-dermen, who were prepared to vote for the rejection of Mr. French and to lay the other nominations over, were evidently discusted at the new turn of affairs. A more solemn body of men than were these City Fathers when the Board met cannot often be found. Their gloom was made the more conspicuous because of the pleased countenances of the Tammany men, who regarded the discomfiture of their opponents with great pleasure.

When the Board was called to order, Alderman Stewart (Republican) was made chairman, President Mott still being unable to attend. Alderman Morris immediately asked unanimous consent to call up the Mayor's nominations. Alderman Hyott (Anti-Tammany) objected, but the Chair ruled that the objection came too late, no opposition being made at first, and he having previously ruled that consent had been granted. Alderman Morris then moved for the confirmation of Stephen B. French for Police Commissioner in place of Joel B. Erhardt, Alderman Jacobus (Republican) moved as an amendment that the nomination be rejected. Alderman Burns raised the point of order that the amendment was not in writing; Alderman Jacobus immediately put it in writing. Alderman Hyatt then moved that the nominations lie over because there was a bill before the Legislature reducing salaries, which would effect a considerable saving if passed before these nominations were confirmed. This motion was declared out of order. Alderman Roberts (Tammany) raised a point of order that Alderman Jacobus's amendment to reject was not in order, as a vote on the motion to confirm necessarily involved all the amendment covered. The Chair ruled the point of order well taken, and this brought the me tion to confirm Mr. French before the house. On a call of votes several members got up to explain their votes

Alderman Robert Hall (Anti-Tammany) opposed confirmation, " because," he said, " it is an outrage on the citizens of New-York to confirm a resident of Sag Har-

Alderman Haughton (Anti-Tammany) said he was opposed to Mr. French. "I am willing," he said, " to cede that the Police Board should be non-partisau under all administrations, but I cannot vote to confirm any man not liberal in his tendencies, and well known to the citizens of New-York. I cannot vote to confirm a resident of Sag Harbor for such an important place. I regret that I cannot second a nomination for such an ffice made by the Mayor in the interests of the people, but unfortunately that is not the case in this instance. No man has been more anxious to make the administration of the Mayor respectable, but I cannot help his faults. Four months have gone, and nothing has been done yet to redeem premises made to the people. I rise to-day to resent an insult, not to the Board of Aldermen, but to 1.000.000 people. We were elected on a platform of ome rule. That was one of the great issues of the Anti-Tammany party in the last campaign. If the Mayor enters into a bargain with leaders of some other party whereby they disregard the wishes of the other party whereby they disregard the wishes of the people and the platform we were elected on, I cannot sustain such action. Let me call attention to the nomination of Mr. French. The word has gone out that a 'deal' has been made. The monination is a bad one, and should bever have been made. The men who vote for this romination will be marked men in this city. Not a man but will be marked at the polls at the next election." [Applaise.]

The Chair—I will send for police to clear the lobbies if there is another attempt to appland.

Alderman Jacobus—I would like to ask the gentleman where he will send.

Aid rmen Strack (Anti-Tammany) was not at first heard by the Chair when he rose to avoid the Addrimen Strack (Anti-Tammany) was not at first heard by the Choir when he rose to explain his vote, and he indignantly called "Mr. Chairman" several times. "I want to say here to the members of this Board," he said, "that this is one of the worst jobs ever put up on the citizens of New-York. For nineteen or twenty years I have been righting for home rule. I have been elected here five or six times. I have never been whipped in by any leader or leaders of any party. It is, I repeat, one of the most outrageous jobs ever perpetrated "—Alderman Sauer (Tammany)—If the gentleman intends to reflect on me I will say right here that I won't permit him to make any such statement about me with impunity.

tends to reflect on me I will say right here that I won't permit him to make any such statement about me with impunity.

Alderman Strack (continuing)—It is not right to nonlinate a man not a resident of New-York City. Let any one from this city go to Sag Harbor, or elsewhere, and see if he can get an appointment. I am willing to go on record as doing my duty. I know I will not get any patronaze, but I do not care for that. If the element which has made this "deal" can stand it, I can. Home rule was one of the chief planks in our platform in the last campaign, but it seems that men have been elected who are ruling for their own interests and not for the people. Of course this new combination is made for self-protection. John Keily's department has a number of men in it who are not residents of this city. We will have men for police officers who do not know the streets of the city. In fact, we have such now. I asked a policeman on Broadway the other day where Pearl-st, was, and though he was near the corner of that street he answered that he did not know, as he had not been long in the city.

Alderman Burns—Where did he come from—Germany !

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Alderman Burns—Where did he come from—Germany!

Adderman Burns—Where did he come from—Germany i

Alderman Hyatt (Anti-Tammany)—I should like to
vote for the Mayor's nominations, but for the reason
that I think no nominations should be confirmed until
after the bill reducing salaries becomes law, I vote no.
Alderman Jacobus (Republican)—I am glad to see
my colleague, Alderman Morris, vo.ing with Tammany
Hall. He should have been there years ago. I, for one
Republican, raise my voice against any such combination. I am not surprised at it. I expected to see it, but
the people will hold all concerned in it to strict accountability.

Alderman Perley (Republican)—My mind regarding

ability.

Alderman Perley (Republican)—My mind regarding these nominations has been unchanged since the day they were first made. I was ready to vote sye then, as I am now. I know nothing of any combination developed here to-day, and it has no influence on my action.

decided in the affirmative by the following vote: Affirmative—Aldermen Burns, Carroll, Cavanagh, Finck, Foster, George Hall, Keenan, Morris, Perley, Roberts, Sauer, Shells, Slevin and Stewart—14. Negative—Robert Hall, Haughton, Hyatt, Jacobus, Kenuey, Kiernan and Strack—7.

The question of Mr. French's confirmation was then

Alderman Morris, to prevent any future adverse ction, moved to reconsider the vote. Alderman Haughton-" Yes, you had better make to

Alderman Morris-" I have been trying to make you olid for five months, but have failed."

VOTING ON THE OTHER NAMES.

The motion to reconsider was withdrawn, and Alder man Morris then called up the nomination of Corneliu Van Cott for Fire Commissioner. Alderman Jacobus se